Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 81 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, March 17, 1794. [Whole No. 539.]

For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for sale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.
March 14. *d1ot

For Boston,
The Brig

DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Master:
WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.
3d Mon. 14, 1794. diw.

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Charleston,
(South Carolina.)
THE BRIG

NANCY,

ANDREW GWIN, *Master.*
TO sail on Tuesday the 18th inst. has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
GEORGE MEADE.
March 14. d3t.

For sale by Public Vendue,
On TUESDAY Evening,
The 18th Inst. at 7 o'clock, at the
MERCHANT's COFFEE HOUSE,
The American ship

ANDROMACHE,

AS she came from sea, now lying at Vine street wharf. She is a strong well built vessel, 232 tons burthen, has made but three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; inventory to be seen on board, and at the place of sale.
FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.
March 15. d3t.

For Sale, or Charter,
To the West-Indies, or any Port within the United States;
The Schooner

BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Master.
Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to
EMANUEL WALKER.
If not Sold or Charted by *Thursday*, she will then take Freight for *Norfolk, Petersburgh,* and *Richmond (Virgina)*; and Sail on the Sunday folowing.
March 15 4tsmw&f

A Good Compositor &
Pressman will meet with constant employ for six months, and one quarter dollar per token and thousand.
Apply at No. 61, South Second street.
March 15. d4t.

Lost at the Theatre,
Last Wednesday evening,
A Miniature Picture
Of a Gentleman, set in gold. Whoever will deliver the same at No. 112. Spruce street shall receive a generous reward.
March 14. 4t

In the Name of the French Republic.
EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

George Bringhurst,
COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

To be Sold at Public Venaue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson,* in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&stf

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS
For printing by Subscription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF
Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different bookfellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. m&wtf

From the AMERICAN MINERVA.

The following genuine Letter from a particular friend of the Editor, now in Paris is just arrived.

"Paris, Nov. 21, 1793.

"The affairs of the war are still in the whirlwind of uncertainty as to its duration, but I think there can be no doubt of its terminating in the establishment of the French Republic. There never has been a moment when the nation was so powerful as at the present, both as to its military force and as to the efficacy of its system of finance. The coalesced powers begin to perceive this, and it will be really strange if they should continue their mad scheme of destruction for another campaign. A new Ambassador is now seting out for America. I hope he will be well received, for the government here is perfectly well disposed towards us, and uncommonly anxious to preserve our friendship."

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica,)* January 19.

The French confined in the Bath prison thought proper a few evenings ago, not only to attempt breaking their durance, but to resist the introduction of the customary guard. To secure subordination the soldiers were compelled to fire, and one or two men were wounded, but not dangerously.

February 1.

If the complexion of Sir John Jervis's business in the West-Indies may be guessed at, from the first blush, retrograde Frenchmen have little to hope pour leur accommodation. On his arrival at Barbadoes, we understand, he found near 400 republican subjects chiefly captured at Tobago, to whom handsome terms were offered provided they would embark on the intended expedition, but resolutely refusing, a transport was provided with proper sea stores and a guard, the whole of the republicans put on board, and towed by a frigate to a certain latitude, where they were left to their own speculation.

February 7.

The force which defended Tiburon is estimated at 600; those who escaped from the fire of our troops, we learn, are supposed to have gone to Aux Cayes. The men of war after the reduction of the place proceeded to Cape Nichola Mole.

Philadelphia.

A correspondent observes that the regulation of the corporation which enjoins that Oysters shall be sold by the hundred is very impolitic.

When Oysters were formerly sold by the bushel, the interest of the seller induced him to obtain the large Blue-Point Oysters—of these 120 to 130 would make a bushel. Few of this kind are now brought to market, and as much is now paid per hundred for a small species, of which it will require 250 to 300 to make a bushel, as was formerly paid for a bushel of the largest size. Of course we pay twice as much for Oysters as we formerly did and that in consequence of the above regulation.

A writer in the General Advertiser of the 15th. inst. urges in forcible terms the importance of raising by subscription, a respectable sum of money, and setting all hands to work to finish the *Canal* which is to bring us water from the Schuylkill, "As almost the only alternative to preserve the health of the Citizens—without this, all your preachers have said and physicians have written, will stand for nothing; but by means of this, the health of your City may be in future preserved. The Canal is the principal thing—let it if possible, be bro't thro' the highest part of the City in a large gliding stream, and let the water run from it thro' those places which may the most require it, into the Delaware."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Hartley first rose and spoke.

I am exceedingly sorry that this resolution has been pressed upon us at this time—as I hold it would be improper now to adopt it. If we have a war, which is highly probable, the trade will be cut off between these states and Great Britain—and no regulations will be necessary—I am sure that no one will say that this resolution in case of war would be a useful or necessary ingredient for our defence.

The aggressions have been so far totally on the part of Great Britain.

As a nation we may have a right to pass the resolution, but as its consequences are uncertain, and as this may be considered as an act tending to meet Great Britain in hostility, I am not for passing it at present.

The enormities of the British lately upon the high seas, in seizing the vessels and citizens of America amount to piracy and robbery, and are against the law of nations. They would justify an immediate declaration of war. Prudence may however forbid it for the moment.

We should go on with our preparations for war, fall upon effectual measures for our protection—these ought to draw our attention.

There is still a possibility of preserving peace: we should adhere to a neutrality until war is inevitable—let the causes of war arise from Great Britain—let us do no act which will throw an imputation upon us.

If the aggressions on the part of Great Britain should be continued, or satisfaction not be made for the past—we may be necessarily involved in war, and we ought to be thinking of the most effectual means to carry it on.

The French republic expresses herself friendly to the United States—we should not be backward in making returns for any of her good offices towards us, provided our acts do not infringe the principles of neutrality—I believe it to be the desire of this country, to preserve the neutrality, and so far as I can learn even the French republic does not wish us to be involved in war.

We have been insulted and injured by Great Britain in almost every part of the globe generous minds; would be willing to forget former injuries, but the late conduct of that nation will force us to hate her.

I still would wish to avoid a war, but if we are forced into one, and should be unanimous, Great Britain may find us in a better situation than she at present imagines.

To the eastward there is an armed militia of 170,000, and in general throughout the states men will be found to act against a common enemy.

Nay if we are unanimous (from our situation) we have little to fear from European combinations.

This resolution, if past by a small majority, would shew a division in this country. Whereas, in measures at this time, we ought to be as unanimous as possible. There is no necessity for the resolution.

My vote by some may be considered as unpopular; but I shall do my duty, and am well convinced that my immediate constituents will approve of my conduct.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) next rose. He had felt as keenly, he said, the injuries which Great Britain had inflicted on us, as any one on the floor of congress; but had hitherto been silent, as the minds both in and out doors, were sufficiently inflamed, and required rather to be allayed than further irritated. When the committee were last on the subject of these resolutions, the country, he observed, was in a very different situation from what it is now; the commercial relation of the two nations did not call for them; he then and still held the opinon that commercial and political grievances should not be confounded; on that occasion, therefore he had avoided adverting to the political conduct of the British, he considered only their conduct in a commercial point of view, and in this light judged the propositions by no means adviseable. As operative on our commercial intercourse with that country in time of peace, they will only be an injury to ourselves, and will affect materially those states where manufactures have not made any great progress, and who have the more bulky articles for exports. This was his opinion of their tendency, when they were first brought forward, and it had not changed since.

Viewing the subject in a political point of light, the resolutions are by no means sufficiently energetic; both as a peace measure or as a war measure they are equally improper.

When the resolutions were first before the committee, he had entertained hopes that negociations with Great Britain, or the events of the European war, would have worked some change in the political conduct of that country, which would enable us to preserve a strict neutrality and avert the horrors of war from our peaceful shores. For war is a great evil, the people, from one end of the continent to the other shewed that they prized neutrality, and the unanimous approbation of the pacific measures, adopted by the President shewed that peace was the wish of the representatives of the nation. As long, therefore, as a gleam of hope existed, of our being able by means of negociation to keep up a good understanding with Great Britain, so long he was opposed to every measure which might tend to interrupt the tranquility. But he was sorry to find that far from receiving the expected satisfaction, aggressions have been heaped on us with tenfold aggravation. We should then reflect on measures proper to guard us against them;—the resolutions before the committee are not calculated, he conceived, to produce this effect; other much more efficient means can certainly be devised, the legislature should turn their attention to measures of greater energy.

The legislature should attend to the immediate defence of the sea coast, the organization of troops, and the means of procuring a revenue to nerve the sinews of war. At present our commerce yields almost all the revenue that flows into our public coffers; if that commerce is interrupted by a war we should devise a substitute. And a land tax or stamps must be recurred to, a revenue from some source other than commerce must be secured.

It was his wish to forbear entering into any measures that had an hostile appearance until the country is placed in a state of defence and the means of revenue are so organized as to put as out of danger.

When the subject of the resolutions were first before the house he forbore, he said, making any mention of the detention of our posts, the depredations on our commerce in the European seas and the piracies of the Algerines, because negociations were then pending of which he hoped a favorable issue, but he owned he was disappointed in his anticipations. With respect however, to the Algerines, though the annoyance we suffer from that quarter is an effect of the unfriendly disposition of the British towards us, yet their conduct in that cannot be construed into direct hostility and we should therefore content ourselves with protecting our commerce against those pirates by a naval armament or purchase a peace.

The resolutions before the committee, considering the critical state of affairs, are not only too inefficient but too tardy in their operation. They cannot be intended to operate on this spring's importation nor indeed upon the importations of the fall, for before this time orders are given, and they cannot be meant to operate so early, because they would have an *ex post facto* tendency. They are then to operate upon the importations this time twelve months. So feeble and remote an operation cannot answer any good purpose. Why proceed in regnlating our commerce, he asked, when the commerce is to be saved from annihilation? He was sorry the house did not think proper to go first into the question of embargo. No doubt this was a question of primary importance, but he believed it would not produce that shock to the commercial interest that some gentlemen feared, as the question was not to lay an embargo but to empower the President to adopt such a measure when he thought the exigency of affairs required it.

He took a view of the operation of the resolutions as manufactures are concerned, and endeavored to shew that either we, but especially the southern states, must do without many articles of necessity, we are accustomed to receive from Great Britain, or pay an exorbitantly encreased price. He wished to know what rate of increase on the present duties was contemplated, by the friends of the resolutions, and whether it was intended to encrease the duties laid the other day, when on the subject of ways and means, on certain articles still higher. The mover of these propositions, he observed, when he first brought them forward, openly declared, that he did not wish the duties very high at first, but to raise them gradually. He was desirous of knowing whether the gentleman was of the same mind still, or whether he now contemplated prohibitory duties.

Some gentlemen thought they had discovered an inconsistency in the arguments of those opposed to the resolutions; because they maintained, that they might accelerate war and at the same time are not sufficiently energetic. The observations he believed just. The resolutions will have an irritating and therefore hostile tendency and yet they are perfectly impotent in effect in case of hostility. We have reason to contemplate a state of war, we should therefore exert all our means to prepare for such a state, we should fortify our harbours, raise a revenue, organize troops, and put ourselves in complete readiness, yet at the same time we should not hold irritating language; let us hold out that we wish peace as long as peace can be preserved, and when war is unavoidable not meet the event unprepared. He hoped the resolution would be negatived as a measure inefficient in the present critical situation of affairs and only tending to irritate unnecessarily.

Mr. Giles conceived that gentlemen built their opinions on an idea, that if we adopt this resolution it is to prevent other measures from being taken. These resolutions he considered as powerful auxilliaries to any other measure which it might be thought prudent to pursue. He proceeded to point out that the resolutions contemplated must have a useful tendency in the event of a war. If a war takes place a termination to it must be expected; then this system will form the best ground of negociation. Great Britain in a negociation for peace would certainly be willing to give an equivalent for any relaxation of the regulations meant to be established by the resolutions. In this single point of view they undoubtedly are a very important engine. The executive are by the constitution empowered to make treaties, but the legislature should put the nation in the best possible state to negociate them on advantageous terms. If we are to have war, the resolutions can, at any rate, do no harm, and at its termination must produce a great good. If we remain in a state of peace, he believed the first operation of the resolutions would be to encrease the revenue: by degrees only the importation would be discouraged and then a spur would be given to our manufactures. He enlarged on this idea and dwelt further upon the peace operation of the resolutions. Here we shall not attempt to follow the gentleman, because it would involve a repetition of ideas expressed in former debates on these resolutions.

He believed there is as as yet no deficiency in the revenue of the United States. If a deficiency should take place, he should be ready to make it up. If our importations and consequently our impost revenue, should decrease, our ability to pay taxes in another shape, will encrease in the same proportion.

He next began to animadvert upon observations which fell some days since, from Mr. Lee, who, he said, had asserted generally, that there appeared within the walls of Congress, a disposition in some, to violate the rights of a certain kind of property. He wished the gentleman to be more explicit as to the persons he alluded to, and the expressions that warranted the belief he had expressed. Mr. Giles was interrupted, and declared to be out of order.

Mr. Dexter then rose. The less love or hatred we bear to foreign nations, the less fear of them will actuate our councils. We should legislate only for our own country. He made this observation, he said, to introduce his principal objection to the resolutions, viz. That they discrimate between foreign countries, because we hate the one, and love the other, and tax our citizens to gratify those passions. This was his principal objection to the propositions; an objection that no alteration of circumstances could do away, an objection which rests on the immutable interest of this country, to be detached from foreign politics as much as possible.

It is true that though these resolutions were adopted, we should be able to adopt any other energetic measure; but he objected to wasting time on this, when more serious concerns call for our attention. If we were attacked by an assassin, should we, he asked, spend our time in fixing our sword knot or feather, should we not rather think only of defending ourselves. Should we now spend time in discussing commercial theories?

The gentleman last up said these resolutions would be important at the termination of a war, then surely there is time enough to consider the ground we wish our commerce to stand on at the end of a war which is not yet declared. If we are engaged in a war, our commerce will not require to be regulated, and the passing these resolutions, will be an obstacle to peace rather than tend to secure to us advantages for their relaxation. Another consideration had weight on his mind: Why should we discriminate? Because one nation is hostile and the other friendly. Strong as our partiality may be, where is the European nation that confers acts of kindness on us at the present time? He saw none that merited a return of good offices.

If we are involved in a war with Great Britain we shall not remain at peace with Spain, as it is the drift of the resolutions to encourage the commerce of foreign nations and Spain among others, at the expence of that of Great Britain; then at the close of the war the weight which a relaxation of those regulations may have, as Great Britain is concerned, will have a contrary and proportional effect as Spain is interested; for every diminution of the restraint on the British commerce will be a diminution of the encouragement granted by law to the Spanish.

Nature intended that we should be out of the reach of the politics of Europe, our interest is loud against the connection; if the resolutions are passed, a basis will be laid for a permanent system of commerce with them, a link he never wished to see established. If we meddle with European politics, we may catch the contagion which so unfortunately desolates one fine country, but which is perhaps there a necessary, or at least unavoidable evil. He feared the effect of dissentions among us; a reign of anarchy would lead to despotism. This he dreaded more than the effects of external aggressions. He wished all thoughts were at present turned to self-defence, to devising and organizing the means.

It was said that the resolutions had not a tendency to provoke war. If it is the intention of the nation against which they are meant to operate to make war, it is immaterial in this respect, whether they do or do not pass. But to spend time on them is trifling at this critical juncture. They may have an injurious tendency, he believed. We had been told that the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain would not suffer the government to go to war with us. By passing the resolutions the friends of which say are to operate against those very classes of people we shall destroy that check and render a war with us a popular measure. We have much shipping in the ports of our actual tho' not yet declared enemies, will any irritating measures tend to the security of that property? Will they not diminish the chance of their being released? By passing the resolutions we should shew our temper without retaliating, and we should unjustly oppress the mercantile interest. It is sufficient to shew that the resolutions are inefficient to prove that they ought not to pass. If there is no reason why they should pass that is reason sufficient against them.

He believed if the resolutions had not been brought forward before this day, no member would have thought this a time fit to introduce them, then why now insist upon a decision on them? They are robbed of the object on which they were intended to operate. They cannot be seriously intended to repel aggressions, they are only a shew of resentment without operation. This is not the time for such feeble measures; our commerce, our very existence as an independent nation is threatened. The present war is a war of political principles; we must secure ourselves against attack, and avoid all connection, as much as possible with European politics. Let the ocean be a gulph of partition between us and the eastern hemisphere, at least till the present convulsions are at an end.

(To be continued.)

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FENNO,

A WRITER in your paper of Saturday evening oppoſes the new duties projected by Congreſs on Britiſh manufactures on the principle that they will eventually fall on the conſumers; and he asks with an air of triumph, whether every man that builds a houſe or wants a coat, ſhould pay high prices for hinges and cloths to compenſate the merchant? I anſwer clearly yes—the merchants are part of the community, and if they are expoſed to ſuffer grievous oppreſſions, without the power of retaliating by the forbearance of government, the whole community are bound to bear their ſhare of this loſs as well as the merchants. Pray, Sir, why ſhould not ſhopkeepers feel a little what is going as well as their brethren who are carried ſlaves into Algiers, or plundered of their all in the Weſt Indies.

I believe if your friend the Iron Monger had been accuſtomed to deal in Britiſh irons of another kind, as ſome of our unfortunate countrymen have been, he would not write with quite as much coolneſs as he does on this occaſion, but would be very apt to become a little of a buſy politician himſelf, and join the little gentleman in endeavouring to inſpire very tall gentleman with a wiſh at leaſt by commercial regulations to repel the unmerited and unprovoked inſults daily ſuſtained by our Commerce and

NAVIGATION.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON Dec. 17.

Barnave, lately executed at Paris, was one of the handſomeſt and moſt eloquent men of the age: he was an advocate by profeſſion, and until the flight of the unfortunate Louis to Varennes, a revoluioniſt; he had been ſeveral times Preſident of the National Aſſembly, and was one of the deputies choſen to conduct the King to Paris; he was moved by his ſufferings, and became a proſelyte to the cauſe when it was too late.

An epidemical ſickneſs has broken out among the Portugueſe troops that were intended to act in concert with the Spaniards. Meeting with contrary winds, and being a long time at ſea, is ſaid to have cauſed this calamity.

The Pandora French frigate, and a cutter privateer, have taken ten Engliſh and four Dutch ſhips, and ſent moſt of them to France.

The Americans have ordered thirty frigates to be built, in conſequence of the declaration of war againſt that country by the Algerines.

All the ſmall ports in the Eaſt Indies, which were in poſſeſſion of the French, have either ſurrendered to, or been taken by our forces, of which Nahie and Chandernagore are the chief.

SHREWSBURY (England) Dec. 23.

About a fortnight ago, a beautiful teſſilated floor was diſcovered on the farm of Mr. Werter, at the Lea, between Hanwood and Pontesbury. It is between 13 and 14 feet ſquare, conſiſting of ſmall teſſelæ of red Brick, whitiſh marble, and brown, black, and grey ſtone; and appears to have belonged to ſome elegent Roman villa, mortar floors having been found near it, three feet below its level, with the foundations of ſuch brick pillars as uſually ſupported the floor of the ſudatory: numerous fragments of ſquare flues or funnels of tile, furred within with ſmoke, are alſo found: with ſome pieces of leaden pipe, charred wood, pottery of blackiſh earth, and a channel or gutter, to carry off water, correſponding with the deſcent of the ground.

UNITED STATES.

SAVANNAH, February 8.

We hear from St. Auguſtine, that the Spaniards have broken up and deſtroyed all the Settlements on the rivers St. John and St. Mary: they gave the American ſettlers the option of retiring, with their effects, to St. Auguſtine, in eight days; or of returning to the United States, in three days: Many choſe the former, and about forty families adopted the latter alternative. Several Americans were apprehended, and committed to cloſe confinement, on ſuſpicion of harbouring deſigns againſt the peace of the province.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 17.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 15th March.

"This moment we have account by a gentleman from St. Euſtatia, that all the American veſſels had their colours hoiſted, in conſequence of orders received from England for reſtoration of their veſſels and cargoes."

The preſent is a critical period with the United States—How to ſteer our political ſhip ſo as to arrive at the deſired port, will require the concentered wiſdom and firmneſs of America—Congreſs and the Preſident form that centre, if we have not confidence in their deciſions, *all is loſt*—The ſhip muſt be under THEIR command or ſhe will be wrecked.

Paſſion and Reſentment ſays a Correſpondent, are the *worſt* becauſe they are the moſt *unwiſe* legiſlators—They are not only unwiſe but feeble counſellors—with good advice ſays Solomon, make war. May the deciſions of our civil fathers at this important criſis, prove that *wiſdom* as well as *freedom* have found an aſylum in the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

It is ſincerely to be wiſhed that the meeting at the State Houſe to morrow evening may be numerous and reſpectable—for it ſhould be conſidered, that this is not *meant* as a partial meeting of a *few* merchants, but to compriſe every claſs of citizens, every friend to America, who conceives himſelf intereſted in her welfare at this political juncture, this important criſis of public affairs.

Citizens of Philadelphia! be ſtedfaſt in the preſervation of your rights.—Remember the patriotiſm of '75, and the *cauſes* which called it into action. Remember the inſults and injuries ſo recently received from *the mother country*—compare the latter with the former; and while you retain the compariſon in your breaſts, you will be enabled to judge of the neceſſity of maintaining the dignity of freemen.

JUNIO.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, after informing the Houſe that he had ſome propoſitions to make, which he ſhould wiſh to introduce when the doors were cloſed—moved that the galleries ſhould be cleared—He obſerved that when the propoſitions were before the Houſe, it might then be determined whether they ſhould be publicly diſcuſſed or not—It was voted that the galleries ſhould be cleared—which accordingly took place at about one o'clock.

FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

On the night of thurſday the 27th. February at a very late hour, the large ſtore at the foot of the bridge, belonging to Mr. Cochran was diſcovered to be on fire, and had communicated the flames to Dr. Sibley's New commodious dwelling houſe, Printing and Poſt Office—the fire had taken ſuch poſſeſſion of theſe houſes, that all attempts to extinguiſh it proved ineffectual; in a very ſhort time they were burnt to the ground, with all the valuable out houſes, and leather manufactory adjoining. Fortunately the night was calm, which, aided to the exertions of the citizens, and the fire company in particular, the flames were prevented from doing farther and immenſe injury.

Doctor Sibley and family had but juſt time to eſcape, he has ſaved very little of his furniture or other property, the whole of his printing apparatus is loſt, and many of the papers of the Poſt office, with all his handſome aſſortment of Drugs and medicine. This unfortunate affair is eſtimated to be a clear loſs of eight thouſand dollars, to Mr. Cochran, Dr. Sibley, and Mr. Auſtan and Howat.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of the Ship Amſterdam Packet, of this port, bound to Havre de Grace—dated Liverpool, Dec. 13th, 1703.

"On the 34th day of our departure from New-Yoak, about the entrance of the Engliſh Channel, we were captured by a Liverpool cutter privateer and eſcorted in here, where in all probability my veſſel will be gutted: ſhe is on the long liſt of poor kidnap'd Americans. While this war continues, what with Algerines and Engliſh pickaroons, it is a folly for us to venture on the European coaſts.—I have undergone a long liſt of interrogatories reſpecting my veſſel and cargo by commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe, to know whether it is American property or not, one of which was, will you *venture to ſwear* that you *believe* (though you may not poſſibly *know*) part of the cargo is French property?—What a modeſt queſtion."

Capt. Wait, of the ſchooner Maria, arrived here this day, and who left St. Vincent's 20 days ago, where his veſſel and cargo was condemned*, informs, that he ſaw an Engliſh paper, which he thinks was the London Evening Poſt, and was of the 4th January, in which he read the following account reſpecting the naval armament at Toulon, viz: "That the French had re-taken from the Engliſh in the harbor of Toulon, 15 ſail of the line of their battle ſhips, one of which was burnt by accident; and alſo, that they had taken 5 ſail of the line and 5 frigates of the Engliſh fleet; and that the Combined Forces loſt twenty thouſand men at Toulon. This, the printer ſays is the French account, and it is hoped not to be true, but the circumſtance of its being very boiſterous weather, and the wind blowing directly into the port on the 18th and 19th of December, leave but too much room to apprehend there is ſomething in the account.

At St. Vincent, Capt. Wait ſaw Capt. Scott, who arrived at that iſland from London, the 20th of Feb. who informed Capt. Wait, that previouſly to his ſailing from London, the houſe of lord Hood was pulled down to the ground, and he burned in effigy. Capt. Wait alſo informs, that the Britiſh fleet in the Weſt Indies made an unſucceſsful attack on St. Pierre, Martinico, the 17th of February, and retired with great damage; and that on Tueſday the 18th, at night, they renewed the attack, by approaching the town by land on its back, and carried it by ſtorm, with the loſs of Brigadier General Campbell, one major, and two captains, one of whom was named Bailey, who, with his whole party, conſiſting of 160 men, were cut off in the attack. The Britiſh loſt a conſiderable number of ſubalterns and privates—how many was not known. All the men in the town of St. Pierre were put to the ſword.

* *For being concerned in a traffic deemed contraband in a time of peace, as appears by the decree of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.*

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated February 21.

"Almoſt all the privateers are in at preſent, and a great many of them are laid up. Of late, they have been very unſucceſsful. I wiſh ſincerely the buſineſs was over, and peace once more eſtabliſhed."

St. VINCENTS.

In the court of Vice-Admiralty.

Jones, *vs.* Schooner Maria.

FROM better information and re-conſideration of this caſe, I am induced to change the opinion expreſſed in the interlocutory ſentence. In the caſe of Berens, vs. Ruckes, 1ſt Sir William Blacſtone's Reports, the doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield is clear and concluſive—"If a neutral ſhip trades to a French colony, with all the privileges of a French ſhip, and is thus adopted and naturalized, it muſt be looked upon as a French ſhip, and is liable to be taken."

The point too agreeable to Magens, page 458, ſtrongly inſiſted on by the attorney general, "That every kind of traffic between a neutral and belligerent power, which was not allowed in time of peace betwixt ſuch ſtates is illicit," appears to be well founded; although my ſentiments at firſt were otherwiſe. The conſtant practice during the war of 1756, is ſufficient cauſe for me to alter my opinion. All neutral veſſels in that war carrying on trade which they were not allowed to do in time of peace, if taken were conſtantly condemned.

It appears in evidence that the exportation of ſugars from the French Iſlands in neutral bottoms was not allowed in time of peace; of courſe ſuch exportation muſt be now illicit, agreeable to the latter maxim and the practice of the war 1756. A neutral ſtate, which either through partiality or an indirect view of profit, will make uncommon and ſtrenuous exertions to ſupply the wants or foſter the trade of a power at war, will ever in ſome degree participate in the hardſhips and difficulties of war.

Upon the whole regarding this veſſel, in either point of view, ſhe has carried on an illicit trade, or ſhe has enjoyed the privileges of a French ſhip, and has been adopted and naturalized as ſuch. I can not therefore on this grounds heſitate to pronounce her guilty; and to decree that ſhe is a legal prize, and delivered with her cargo, boat, apparel and furniture, to the captors, and be ſold by the marſhal of the court.

GEO. LOWMAN,
Judge Surrogate,
Court of Vice Admiralty.

February 17, 1794.

A True Copy,
WALTER WATERS,
D. Reg. Court of Vice Admiralty.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived

Brig Jerſey, Gardner, Cadiz
Schooner Polly, Gilbert, Cape-Francois
Apollo, Hempſtead, Bermuda
Sloop Betty, Burnham, Port-au-Prince

Clearances.

Sloop Mary, Sands, Weſt-Indies
Induſtry, Blake, Norfolk

Capt. Gilbert left in Cape Francois,

Snow Eliza, Lovell, of New-York
Brig Columbia, Bernard, do.
Schooner Hope, Higbee, do.

All waiting for the payment of their cargoes.

The ſhip Chaſe, Captain Talman, is arrived at Boſton, from the Iſle of France.

Brig Salem, of Philadelphia, Hugh Warner, Commander, arrived at Cape-Francois 12th Feb.

Sloop New-York Packet, Hubbard, Wilmington and Nantucket, through the Sound—put into Nantucket in diſtreſs, having loſt all her ſails, &c.

☞ *THE OBSERVER, and ſeveral other arcicles are unaavoidably poſtponed till To morrow.*

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
March 17,
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called

ISABELLA,

OR,

The Fatal Marriage.

Count Baldwin,	Mr. Whitlock
Biron,	Mr. Fennell
Carlos,	Mr. Green
Villeroy,	Mr. Wignell
Sampſon,	Mr. Bates
Belford,	Mr. Cleveland
Pedro,	Mr. Francis
Officer,	Mr. Warrell
Iſabella,	Mrs. Whitlock
Nurſe,	Mrs. Rowſon

To which will be added,
A FARCE in two acts, called

Saint Patrick's Day,

OR

The Scheming Lieutenant.

Written by the Author of the School for Scandal.

Lieut. O'Conner,	Mr. Whitlock
Juſtice Credulous,	Mr. Bates
Doctor Roſy,	Mr. Francis
Serjeant Trounce,	Mr. Green
Corporal Flint,	Mr. Harwood
Soldiers,	Meſſrs. Finch, De Moulin, Darley, jun. and Cleveland.
Blackſmith,	Mr. Moreton
Countrymen,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Bliſſet and Wignell
Servant,	Maſter J. Warrell
Bridget,	Mrs. Rowſon
Laura,	Mrs. Francis

With a new occaſional overture compoſed by Mr. Reinagle.

Books of the Songs to be had at the Theatre.

The Scenes deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whatever behind the ſcenes.

*** As inconveniencies to the public have ariſen from the Box-book being opened on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

For Boſton,

THE BRIG

George & Harriott,

Joſiah Bernard, Maſter.

WILL ſail the 25th inſt. has good accommodations. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board at Mr. Sims's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 17. d 25

At a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders held at Philadelphia at the Harp and Crown Tavern, on Tueſday the ſeventh inſtant,

It was Unanimouſly Reſolved,

That the meeting be adjourned, to meet at the State Houſe on Tueſday next at five o'clock P. M. and that the Citizens in general of the City and County be invited to attend.

March 17. dat

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. 3wtaw

For Sale by the Subscribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8. smw4w

Lost at the Theatre,

IN Chesnut Street, a handsome Shawl, commonly called Camels Hair; worked with colours. Whoever will return it to the Printer, shall receceive a handsome reward.

March 12, 1794. 3t.

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4. dtf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,

The House N°. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

WHEREAS an alias subpœna has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alledged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. *1aw4w
To Robert Evans.

A Slitter of Iron

WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many houseolders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Just Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now opening for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-street,*
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry. d

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston; in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. uw&stf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars. —He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of those two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be compleated with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Booksellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

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